

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published 30th March, 1774.
Flour at 20s. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of such Flour to weigh
1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Butthel	7/4	4	Beer	1/2	Barrel	50/0
Flour	10	6	Pork	1/2		75
Brown Bread	10	6	Salt	2/3		2
Well-India Rum	3	8	Bohea-Tea			4
New-England do.	3	8	Chocol. per Dou.			31
Muscovado Sugar	6	2	Bees Wax			3
Simple refined ditto	1	1	Indian Corn per Bu.			3
Molasses	3	1	Wood			18 to 30

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	Age	Water	H. M.	H.	Light	Moody	Day	Age	Water	H. M.	H.	Light	Moody
Thursday	19	12	5	9	1	1	Friday	20	13	5	9	1	1
Friday	21	14	5	9	1	1	Saturday	22	15	5	9	1	1
Saturday	23	16	5	9	1	1	Sunday	24	17	5	9	1	1
Sunday	25	18	5	9	1	1	Monday	26	19	5	9	1	1
Monday	27	20	5	9	1	1	Tuesday	28	21	5	9	1	1
Tuesday	29	22	5	9	1	1	Wednesday	30	23	5	9	1	1
Wednesday	31	24	5	9	1	1	Thursday	32	25	5	9	1	1

Days 13 hours 40 minutes the 20th.

MR. ZEDWITZ acquaints

his subscribers, and the public in general, that he has provided, agreeable to his printed proposals, hands to carry on the business of CHIMNEY SWEEPING; and by sending to his office, in New Church Street, near Mr. Leslie's, perukemaker, his subscribers, and others, shall be duly served at any time. He gives this public notice, that his subscribers may be under no necessity to employ any other hands to sweep in the interim; and, in order that he may perform agreeable to his proposals, and to avoid blunders (should his people omit any house in its regular time, he is desirous, or misbehave to any individual) he will take it extremely kind that he be informed thereof, in order to give the injured full satisfaction, which is his wish and desire. [S. S.]

WHEREAS Heathcote John-

son, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did make, and with their hands subscribed, a certain writing bearing date the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1773; and published the same, for twelve weeks successively, in *Rivington's New-York Gazette*, or *Connecticut, Hudson's River, New-Jersey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser*, and in the *New-York Journal*, or the *General Advertiser*, printed by John Holt, being two of the public newspapers of this colony; which said certain writing is, by the tenor thereof, directed to all persons interested in the lands hereafter mentioned, and recites that, Whereas Francis Lovelace, Esq. Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's Island, the 25th day of October, in the 30th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles II. annuque domini 1683, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the Main, contained in three necks, of which the easternmost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the Main, and the westernmost with the Gravelly or Stony Brook, or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Pell's Purchase, having to the south the Sound, and running northward, from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract, or parcel of land, had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gentleman, in whose possession then it was, and his title thereto sufficiently proved, both at several Courts of Sessions, as also at the General Court of Aides; For a confirmation, therefore, unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises, he, the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of Land.

And whereas Caleb Heathcote, Esq. afterwards became seized in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the easternmost of the said three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the said John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid. And whereas his late Majesty King William III. by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the 21st day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, Anno Domini 1701, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq. and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to in the said East Neck; in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a tract of Land in the county of Westchester, beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the easternmost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road; and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence, on a north line, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree are completed; westerly at the marked tree, or Great Rock, being the westernmost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the easternmost side of the said land runs, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him belonging by virtue of his deeds and conveyances,

part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors, which said John Richbell had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said province, and the right of the said John Richbell therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote of the native Indian proprietors.

And whereas William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest in lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck; being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotsments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the less number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them, within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid; And whereas Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New-England, did, on the 26th day of December 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and call of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the East Neck, so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land, whether laid out or not laid out; or both together, by the said river called Mamaroneck river on the east, and by the brook aforesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north, or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherwise the said lands may be bounded, or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on or adjacent to the neck commonly called the East Neck, whether laid out or not laid out; and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

And whereas the said Caleb Heathcote died seized of a certain tract of land in Harrison's Purchase, in the said county of Westchester, now in the possession of Conrad Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chestnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence, still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Hadens to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence southerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of beginning, containing say acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty three rods.—They, the said Heathcote John Holt, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did, in and by the said writing, declare that they were part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remained un sold and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote in his life-time, or by his descendants after his death, and did thereby give notice that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Blecker, of New Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Westchester, Esquires, were appointed to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January 1761; and to one certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, 'An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto,'" passed the 31st day of December 1768.—And that the said commissioners would meet on Tuesday the 5th day of April then next, at the house of James Holt, at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the said lands, as by the said writing so published, as aforesaid, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, the said Philip Pell, Jacobus Blecker, and William Sutton, the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our appointment, and give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of William Sutton, Esq. at Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, on Monday the 6th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, to proceed to the partition of the lands aforesaid. And we do hereby also define all persons concerned to attend accordingly.—Given under our hands, at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, this 5th day of April, 1774. PHILIP PELL. JACOBUS BLECKER. WILLIAM SUTTON.

33 37

New-York, April 25th, 1774.

Mr. HOLT,

Sir, As you have been candid enough (and that entirely unsolicited) to bear testimony to the truth of what the Observer asserted, relating to his being known to you at the time of his first publication, addressed to Messieurs Byerley and Day, as well as that he then told you, a discovery might be made of his name, whenever it became necessary, &c.—And this being the second public attempt which these gentlemen have made to injure the character of the Observer, since they first endeavoured to ruin his school; you will therefore please to republish in your journal of this week, their address to you, in the last journal, together with your own declaration, under the Observer's card to them:—In order that the public may judge of the gentlemen's flock of "Integrity" &c. by their entering so largely into trade, *at another's expense*, before they have been a twelvemonth in business.

AN OBSERVER presents

his compliments to Messrs. Byerley and Day, and hopes, notwithstanding "advantageous circumstances," they will be gracious enough to do him justice, with regard to the "false representations" which they were pleased to accuse him of, in the company's address to the public, of last month; as it is imagined, he is not "almost altogether" *such a disguised writer*, to either of them, as they affected to represent him. It being thought, that they have, before this time, been pretty fully convinced of the truth of his representations; and, as they then thought his signature worthy of their notice, to his prejudice,—it is hoped, they will not now think it less so; especially when he has already facilitated the means for them to expiate him of those *gross and left impressions*.

N. B. "THE AUTHOR" of the address to Messrs. Thomas Byerley and Josiah Day, which appeared in this paper, was known to the Printer, and told him, at the time of the first publication, that whenever it became necessary he might give up the Observer's name. In consequence of which, the Printer informed Mr. Byerley, when he brought the above-mentioned address, that he would speak to the author, if he desired it; but this offer was declined, in order, perhaps, the better to represent the Observer as a *disguised writer* of "false representations."—This, together with another part of these Gentlemen's conduct, relative to their late *assumed style*, will, it is thought, evince the design of some of their "undertakings."

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

As our endeavours have been invariably directed to the support of ourselves in a decent and laudable manner, we cannot but wonder that any part of our conduct should have been conceived injurious to the rights of others; and we are no less surprised, that the person who supposes himself to have been injured, and takes so much pains to point out our defaults, as well as to display his own candour and benevolence, should have chosen to make his complaint under a feigned character. He may, perhaps, have his reasons for this; and we too have reasons (our duty to the public being unconcerned) for declining a controversy with an unknown enemy: But if the Gentlemen, by publicly declaring to whom we are indebted for so many favors, will meet us upon equal terms, he shall find us armed with the courage of conscious integrity.

We doubt not, Sir, you remember what passed between yourself and one of us, at the time referred to in the Observer's card of last week, and that then it did not appear he had permitted you to give up his name, *whenever it became necessary*; for some suspensions, concerning the writer of the papers signed "An Observer," being mentioned, you said, "if it were required, you would let him if he could choose his name to be told." This, indeed, was declared, because, as was then said, the Gentleman's writings gave strong indications of a character we did not fear, nor wished to be more intimately acquainted with.

We believe, Sir, a little recollection will incline you to agree with us, that the obliging Gentleman has, in this last instance of his kindness to us, been guilty of a small perversion of the truth.

We are, Sir,

Your very humble servants,

BYERLEY & DAY.

33

The matter here referred to the Printer, was according to his best recollection, exactly as follows. When the Observer brought his last piece, addressed to Messrs. Byerley and Day, he told me his intention of writing more upon the subject, and that, if it should become necessary or proper, he was willing his name should be given up. The next time I saw Mr. Byerley, in speaking of the Observer, he mentioned a person, as being the supposed author; on which, without denying or acknowledging him to be so, I told Mr. Byerley, that if he desired it I would speak to the author, and did not doubt his permission to discover his name. I do not remember exactly the words I said to Mr. Byerley, but mean and intended them to express the affair as it really was. I think I told Mr. Byerley my permission to tell the author, if necessary, but am not certain; however, I am sure I did not tell him that I was under any prohibition, so as to induce a doubt whether or not, if he did desire it, I should refuse to discover the author.

The reason of my reserve, in not mentioning the author's name, was, that I was desirous to hear his

opinion of the reasonableness and propriety of the requisition that might be made to discover it. But if it is to answer any valuable purpose to the person concerned, I consider myself, in such cases, as always bound in justice to make such discovery.

Mr. Byerley declined my offer of an application to the author, and expressed no curiosity to be more certainly informed who he was. J. HOLT.

Query, Would not the past and present conduct of these gentlemen to the Observer, sufficiently justify him in comparing all their egregious blunders with their unbounded pretensions, thereby evincing, that, so far from being capable of attending "to the art of letter-writing, in all its complicated branches," and much less teaching "all which is necessary," that they have hardly arranged one of their advertisements in a proper manner, nor written either grammatically, or idiomatically? This, he with their future treatment of him, may not compel him to; as it would be a very disagreeable task, which scarcely any thing but the preservation of a person's character and livelihood could justify.

By their being "armed" (*cap-a-pee* perhaps) and without "fear," amongst their friends, might not one imagine them to be defendants of the illustrious family of the Dymocks?—But surely the gentlemen do not expect that the Observer has either sense, learning, or courage equal to both of them? If not, how then can he meet them "upon equal terms"?

AN OBSERVER.

Broad Street, 7th April, 1774.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.

Established in JUNE, 1764.

By JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, de B. R.

ON whom the PUBLIC may rely for the most candid opinion and advice, as well in all cases of law and equity, as on deeds, wills, and other writings, with such plain reasons laid down in support thereof, as to give the desired satisfaction, and many times prevent the commencing or defending such suits which only can be productive of great trouble and expense, frequently to persons in low circumstances, utter ruin.

Debts recovered in a much easier manner than by tedious suits in law, with the certainty of paying a long Bill of costs when the debtor proves insolvent, which in the present times is often the case.

Deeds of Gift, leases, releases, mortgages, wills, assignments, petitions, memorials, articles of agreement and co-partnership, Bottomry Bills, charter parties, arbitration bonds, awards, and all other writings drawn effectually to answer the purposes intended. Also, Letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city seal or otherwise, as the case may require. AND, as many persons, particularly from the country, are in want of mortgages, deeds, and other writings being immediately executed, all such may depend their business cannot be completed in a more expeditious, correct or reasonable manner than at this office.

Money at most times to be had on approved real or personal security, or bottomry, and for the discount of good bills, bonds or notes: All persons favouring this office with lending out their money, may depend the utmost care will be taken of their interest.

Executors and Administrators intrusted in the execution of their office, whereby many have avoided the great trouble and expense which daily happens from the want of knowledge therein.

See *farther men* and other strangers, who many times meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be particularly assisted, as well those who are involved by losses in trade, &c.

Mr. Knapp assures the public his whole time is devoted to their service, and as half a loaf *however crusty*, is better than no bread, he is determined not to be idle.

34

WHEREAS I George Watson, have been robbed of my goods and cash, and likewise of my character in my absence at sea, in a most scandalous manner by my wife, Rebecca Watson and her confederates; I do hereby give this public notice, to all persons not to harbour, nor give her credit on my account, nor conceal my goods in any wife, but give notice of them to me, or to my lawful attorney, as I will not pay any debt that she may contract from this date, as witness my hand. March 25, 1774. GEORGE WATSON.

WILLIAM USTICK,

At the sign of the lock and key, between Spruings and Berkman's slip, has for sale a large assortment of sails, just imported by the America, Capt. Harvey, viz. ad. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. 18d. 20d. 22d. 24d. 26d. 28d. 30d. 32d. 34d. 36d. 38d. 40d. 42d. 44d. 46d. 48d. 50d. 52d. 54d. 56d. 58d. 60d. 62d. 64d. 66d. 68d. 70d. 72d. 74d. 76d. 78d. 80d. 82d. 84d. 86d. 88d. 90d. 92d. 94d. 96d. 98d. 100d. Also spikes and deck nails, from four inches and a half to nine inches;—sheathing and drawing nails; a general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery—barr iron, English and German steel, iron pots and kettles, cart and waggon boxes, scythes and sickles, &c. &c.

SERVANTS,

JUST arrived from Scotland, TO BE SOLD, on board the Ship Commerce, Capt. Ferguson, lying at the Ferry Slip, among whom are a number of weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, sailors, shoemakers, butchers, lawyers, wheelwrights, batters, and spinners, from 14 to 55 years of age. For terms apply to Henry White, or said master on board. April 20, 1774. 33 6

NAPLES, Dec. 28.

WE have accounts of the arrival of Count Corofa at Palermo, with two battalions consisting of 700 men; and that he has been well received and lodged in the city, but that the Maelfranza are not inclined to give admittance to the troops, so that they are quartered in the suburbs. It is said that the burghers, unless compelled by force, will not give up their ancient privilege of guarding the city of Palermo, nor suffer the Duke Fogliani's return thither: They continue to fall loudly for ratification of the indulto, granted them by the Archbishop; and as they are said to amount to 20,000 armed men, it may require time to reduce them to obedience.

Genoa, Jan. 1. By letters from Gibraltar we learn; that the King of Morocco has demanded of a certain power six ships of war, in order to attack the Christian vessels next spring.

Paris, Jan. 21. Some officers lately returned from Corsica say; that the island is still infested with a banditti, who are supported by the inhabitants of the country; the last of whom are so jealous of their liberty, that they will rather encourage all manner of outrage, than submit to government.

Rome, Jan. 8. It is affirmed, that the Ministers from the Courts of the House of Bourbon have formally declared to the Pope, that by the mediation of the Court of Parma, with which the Holy See is reconciled, the county of Avignon, and the Duchies of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, are restored to the Court of Rome; that the Pope will make this agreeable news known to the Sacred College, in a Conclavatory appointed to be held the 7th instant, when his Holiness will nominate six new Cardinals.

Peterburg, Jan. 7. The greatest preparations imaginable are making here to put our army on the Danube in a condition to open the next campaign with vigour, and are not less assiduous in the naval department. In short; there is not the least appearance of peace.

Warsaw, Jan. 24. The Diet assembled the day before yesterday; but there is such a confusion and discord among the members, that it is greatly apprehended they will totally ruin the republic; and it is said that all the matters in question will not be decided by the Diet, nor by the Delegates (which latter are entirely divided into two parties) but that every thing will be settled by the King and the Ministers of the three united powers.

The Russians begin again to fill up vast magazines in this country. We find them, in great numbers, marching towards Moldavia and Walachia, and it seems as if there was not the least hope for peace.

It is reported that Count Romanzow will quit the army at the next campaign, and that General Bibikow will have the command in chief.

The next campaign invites the curiosity of every one; for, according to all the circumstances, the House of Austria will take a great part in it.

By authentic letters from Vienna we learn, that, besides the twelve regiments that have been raised of late, Baron Eck was sent to Tirol, in order to raise six regiments more. All this must surely be of very great consequence.

London, Feb. 5.

To Lord NORTH.

My Lord,

AS an American, give me leave to assure your Lordship that I think the dismissing Dr. Franklin from the office of Post-Master General in North America, at this particular crisis, one of the most fortunate events that could have happened for that country! It was that gentleman that brought the Post-Office in America to be of some consequence, and to yield something of a revenue to the mother country. The people there never liked the institution, and only acquiesced in it out of their unbounded affection for the person that held the office, who had taken infinite pains to render it convenient to the several colonies. But what will follow now, my Lord? I'll tell you: The post from Philadelphia to Boston is that alone which produces any profit worth mentioning; the others, taken together, do not more than maintain themselves; and between Philadelphia and Boston, you may depend on it, the Americans will immediately set up a carrier of their own, which you, with all your brethren in power, together with Lord Hillsborough's abilities, cannot prevent, and thereby they will entirely starve your post between those capital cities; and thus will happily end your boasted Post Office so often given as a PRECEDENT for taxing the Americans.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 28. Two persons of distinction are preparing to set off for New England; a sloop of war is fitting out on purpose to carry them over.

A certain noble Lord has given his opinion in council, that the American tea act ought to be repealed, in order to prevent any further disturbance in the colonies.

Council, last week, only voted two regiments to America: His Majesty has ordered five more from Ireland. The Bostonians are to be chastised, and are to drink tea, though ever so great an excise.

Jan. 30. It is given out, and believed, that administration will enforce the duty upon tea in America. If they intend to be confident, there is no other line of conduct left for them to pursue. Many of the principal persons now in office opposed as vigorously as possible the repeal of the stamp act, therefore they cannot adopt those principles which they so recently condemned in others. On the other hand, a spirited attempt to exact obedience, will, without doubt, bring the dispute to a decision.

The dispute with America is now become more serious than ever. It is reduced to the decisive question, Whether the right of taxation be here or there? There is no medium which can be adopted with honour or safety on either side. No problem of expediency can now be started; for the opposition in America is not the sum levied; but to the right of levying it. This was all the dispute from the beginning.

Feb. 17. We learn from Paris, that a great part of the Russian fleet has been dispatched on a secret expedition, but it is asserted they will make an attempt upon Alexandria.

We are informed that the whole military establishment of the British colonies is to consist of 13,000 effective men, exclusive of their own militia.

Feb. 21. Mr. Wedderburne declared, at the Cockpit, that the late Mr. W. was so tenacious of his secret American correspondence, that he did not trust him with a fight of it. It is certain, however, that he trusted several others. It may therefore be supposed that, like Junius, he thought Mr. Wedderburne a man, whom even treachery could not trust.

Feb. 26. A motion was made by Sir Edward Ashley, for making perpetual Mr. Grenville's act respecting the trial of controverted elections by committee. Great debates arose upon it, and continued till 12 o'clock, when the house divided; for making the bill perpetual 250, against it 132; so that Lord North, who opposed the bill, was left in a minority of near two to one.

Sir William Meredith acquainted the House that on Monday se'night he should bring the affairs of the clergy and the 39 articles before them again.

This morning the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received a letter from John Roberts, Esq; intimating that he should give his Lordship no further trouble with respect to the late election for a member for the city of London.

Mr. Alderman Harley presented a petition from the booksellers of London, &c. setting forth that many of them shall be ruined by the late decision in the House of Lords, unless some relief was given them.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded the motion, saying, by a decision in the year 1769, in favour of copy right, many of the booksellers had laid out their whole fortunes in that article, which right had been taken from them by the determination of the Upper House; and if some redress was not given them, many families would be totally ruined.

Queen's Palace, (St. James's Park) Feb. 28.

Yesterday her Majesty was delivered of a Prince, at six o'clock in the evening.

March 3. Saturday a woman at Compton, near Axbridge, in Bath, hanged herself, but was soon after cut down, and married the same morning.

The ship Buchanan, of Greenock, Capt. James Moody, from New York to Bourdeaux, laden with 2500 barrels of flour, was lost on the 22d of January last, near Bourdeaux; the whole crew perished. Eighteen hundred barrels of the flour were got out safe, the remainder of the cargo was considerably damaged.

Accounts from different parts of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and south parts of the county of Durham, mention, that many farmers and artificers are preparing to go to North America.

On Tuesday the House of Commons went into a Committee to consider of the present state of the linen manufacture.—Messrs. Anderson and Goldy were called to the bar; the sum of their testimony was, that the linen manufacture of Scotland had decreased between two and 3,000,000 of yards in the course of the last year; that the value of what was stamped during the same period was short of the preceding year 226,000l. that the average price of the cloth sold in the year 1769 was 12d. 3-12ths the yard, and in the year 1773 but 9d. 5-8ths; that four whole connates, Glasgow and Paisley included, but of 6000 looms, had 2,500 unemployed; that the proportion of those that were in general idle was at least a third; that out of a certain district in the county of Sutherland, 600 out of 1200 spinners had emigrated, and so in proportion in several other places therein specified; that some of the looms of 1771 were still on hand unsold; and, on the whole, that there were not, in the beginning of the present year, much more than half the weavers employed throughout the kingdom of Scotland and north of England.

It is reported that all the boroughs in the kingdom are in an uproar at the question being carried in favour of Mr. George Grant

ville's bill against bribery and corruption; every man now sees that as the committee of elections is made perpetual, bribery and corruption in every shape, even that of a treat, must be abolished: By these means there is an end of the inn-holder, the vintner and the brewer, and an election-day will be carried on as quietly for the future, as the debates in a certain house, about shortening the duration of parliament.

B O S T O N, April 4.

We hear from Cambridge that a person having been confined there a long time in goal for debt, at the expense of one Samuel Carter, of Woburn, who on Thursday last paid the gaoler ten dollars more, declaring his intention of keeping him in for life; a company, supposed about 70 or 80 in number, in the Indian habit, waited on Mr. Carter in the evening, and after breaking his windows and showing some other marks of their dislike of his conduct, obliged him to walk with them to Cambridge, about 7 miles, sign an instrument to release the man from confinement, and give him the cash he had a short time before deposited in the hands of the gaoler to bear his expenses home, as the man belonged to a neighbouring town: The affair being thus settled, three cheers were given, and the parties returned from whence they came.

We hear from Marblehead that one evening last week, a fellow was detected in bringing from the hospital at Cat-Island, a quantity of cloathing, the property of persons who had been inoculated, which he was desired to return; but not complying with the request, was taken by a number of people, who assumed the form of a court, and by them tried, found guilty, and sentenced to receive 50 stripes.—The full force of which judicial process was soon realized by the culprit, on whose bare back, we hear, the 50 stripes were immediately laid with a heavy hand.

April 18. On Friday last arrived his Majesty's ship Swan, Capt. James Ayscough, from New-York.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, March 14th, 1774.

"To complete the ruin of this island, we have a stamp act, which has just taken place; and is perhaps the most oppressive order ever imposed, even in oppressive governments. Every man in common business is obliged to use stamp paper; a running account is forfeited, if on common paper, and the party rendering it severely fined; receipts are not valid, unless stamped; paper for obligations are excessive high—some sheets cost two hundred pieces of eight; a sheet for a bill of sale is 4 pieces of eight, for an account 4 rials. At this rate the country will soon lose all the English inhabitants; for no true Englishman will ever live under such oppression. Those stamps are not all we are to expect, a few months will convince us that the expenses of that kind of paper will be trivial to other burthens and taxes we shall be made to pay, such as a heavy poll tax on the white people.—All dry goods are and must be stamped, and such as are not, are forfeited; also an additional duty on produce is expected. These are great hardships on the continent as well as us here; and I do not know what way to bring our tyrants to reason, but by your withholding your trade from us one year. I believe the inhabitants would suffer a temporary inconvenience for a lasting establishment on a good footing, for by a stagnation of trade from America, even for a few months, little or no money would go into the King's treasury, and then our governor would see the dependence of this island was on the continent, both for the means of subsistence and money."

A N N A P O L I S, April 21.

Capt. Gift, in the brigantine Jilting Frigate, left Jamaica the 20th of March, and Capt. Morgan from the Downs, who arrived there a few days before, informed that he spoke the Mercury Packet, Capt. Sharpe, from Bengal and Madras, for London, dispatched home with the very important news of the city of Tanjour being taken by the East India Company's troops, under the command of General Spencer, who made the King prisoner, and that the city, with the King, was agreed to be ransomed; and that another province in India taken by the Company's troops, previous to the capture of Tanjour, had been disposed of for 1,400,000l. 600,000 of which was then on board the said packet, as a remittance to the company.

Capt. Gift, on the 30th of March, in lat. 22:45 N. long. 83:40 W. spoke the schooner Peggy, John Deggs, from Kingston, bound to Boston, out 9 days, all well. On the 15th inst. in lat. 35:43 N. long. 74:38 W. spoke the brigantine Friendship, Capt. Evans, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to New-York, out 21 days.

P H I L A D E L P H I A,

April 20. Letters by the Packet, and by Capt. All, from London, inform, that the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Mr. Dunning, are retained as Counsel for our Proprietaries, in the dispute which subsists between them and the government of Connecticut, about the lands at Wyoming, on

the Susquehanna; which, it is supposed, will soon be determined by his Majesty in Council.

Capt. Chatham, from Cadiz, on the 7th inst. in lat. 37. long. 72, met with the wreck of a schooner, which he supposes to have been overtaken a few days before in a squall; she was loaded with Indian corn, bound from North Carolina for Plymouth, in New England. Capt. Chatham saved her papers, from which it appeared she was owned by Isaac Drew, of Uxbridge, and commanded by Rufus Ripley, of Kingdon; the people it is thought were all lost.

A great number of letters mention the arrival of the East India company's tea from this place, and that the people in general seem highly pleased with the spirit and conduct of the Philadelphians; that Mr. Barclay, the consignee, who returned in the ship, waited on the East India directors, by whom he was thanked in the name of the company, received a compliment and a promise of a future office.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 21, 1774.

"From the general spirit of all ranks of people, the conduct, and imprudence of the Bostonians is much censured; and if fame prove true, (which God forbid) forcive measures are intended.—Yesterday the Earl of Buckinghamshire made a motion in the House of Peers, when the colonists were declared to be in open rebellion. A fleet of fourteen sail of the line was proposed to be sent to put a stop to all their commerce; six of these to be sent to Boston, three to New-York, three to your place, and the other two to be stationed at Halifax to wait the Admiral's directions, and ten thousand land forces under the command of an able general; the Massachusetts charter to be forfeited, and as a stigma on that province, that all their ships hereafter must call and discharge their cargoes in Britain, and reload them before they proceed to a foreign market: This motion was withdrawn till such time as all letters and papers from the different Governors were regularly laid before the House, which (it is said) is to be done to-morrow. I am sorry to add, that, in those forcive measures, not only the court, but the country party, joins: Such is my information, which, I pray to God, may prove false."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 4, 1774.

"We are all very anxious to know the determination of government respecting America. Hostile measures may be expected towards Boston, but as yet nothing particular has transpired. The Boston petition to remove the Governor, has been heard and dismissed. Dr. Franklin attended at the Privy Council on the occasion, and got most heartily abused by Wedderburn the Solicitor General, who took the opportunity of mentioning his avowal of transmitting the Governor's and other letters to Boston; called him in plain terms a thief, and said a man capable of such a breach of private trust, was not fit for any public one. In short, he was guilty of downright scurrility. He applauded Governor Hutchinson, and abused the people of Boston, and met with the apparent approbation of the whole council. Dr. Franklin is however dismissed from his place in the post office, and it is reported will resign his agencies, with a view of returning to America next fall, there to spend the remainder of his life."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 18, 1774.

"Six ships of war and seven regiments are ordered for America with all expedition; for what purpose time will discover; the premier is much perplexed on account of the behaviour of the Bostonians; and Great Britain is determined to enforce due obedience to her laws as the mother country. The letters sent to Boston by Dr. Franklin has made much noise here, and he has been roughly handled by the ministry for the same; but it is pretty well known with us, that the said letters were given by Mr. Whately to the late Hon. George Grenville, at whose death they fell into the hands of Lord Temple, who gave them to the Hon. Mr. Fitzherbert, and was by that gentleman given to Dr. Franklin."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 18, 1774.

"Your American affairs are so much the subject of conversation here, that your letter by Capt. Ayres was doubly acceptable. I shewed part of it to some of our East India folks, who seem a good deal mortified at the spirit of the people on your side, though they affect to treat the disappointment they have met with very lightly. If I can believe them, it is a ministerial piece of business, yet the ministry say not. However that may be, it comes at such an unlucky time, that it must embarrass them; no less than three councils are said to be held in one week in consequence, and some of the trumpeters in the house have attempted to sound an alarm; yet after all; there are many here who applaud your resolution; though if the tea from Boston had been sent back as you say, you would have had more advocates here.—Notwithstanding all the threats of the Ministry, it is probable the whole will vanish

is supposed, Majesty in
on the 7th
met with the
supposed to
before in a
Indian corn,
Plymouth,
atham saved
eared the was
xberry, and
of Kingston;
l lost.
tion the ar-
ay's tea from
in general
rit and con-
at Mr. Bar-
rned in the
t and a pro-

all ranks of
dence of the
and if fame
id) forcive
day the Earl
otion in the
ills were de-
A fleet of
opped to be
mercer; six
ree to New-
d the other
to wait the
ouland land
able gene-
to be for-
ant province,
ult call and
in, and re-
to a foreign
thdrawn till
ers from the
ly laid be-
id) is to be
add, that,
ly the court,
Such is my
God, may

dated Feb.
to know the
pecting A-
be expected
ing particu-
petition to
a heard-and
ended at the
and got most
the Solicitor
nity of men-
ing the Go-
ron; called
said a man
ivate trust,
a short, he
y. He ap-
and abused
with the ap-
e council.
ed from his
is reported
view of re-
re to spend

dated Feb.
n regiments
expedition;
over; the
count of the
and Great
due obedi-
er country.
r. Franklin
he has been
y for the
en with us,
n by Mr.
Grenville,
he hands of
to the Hon.
gentleman

dated Feb.
much the
t your let-
acceptable.
East India
ified at the
ough they
they have
an believe
f business,
e that may
time, that
than three
week in
meters in
an alarm
e who ap-
if the tea
yours was
er here.
of the Mi-
will vanish

in smoke, for it does not seem probable they will risk any very violent measures."

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Yesterday arrived the Sloop St. Augustine Packet, Capt. M'Davitt, in 7 Weeks from Pensacola, last from Ocracock in North Carolina, where a severe Gale of Wind which came on the 1st and continued the 2d of April, drove 13 out of 16 Vessels then in the Harbour, on Shore; of which, 6 got off again, but the following 7 with nearly all their Cargoes, were entirely lost, viz.

A Brig, Capt. Waugh, loaded with Flaxseed, Wheat and Flour, she had put in in Distress, 3 Days after which the Capt. abandoned and the Mate took her in Charge. She came from Baltimore bound to Belfast.

A Brig, Capt. Walton, from St. Vincent's, for Edenton.

A Schooner, belonging to Edenton.

A Schooner, Capt. Oak, and a Sloop, Dogget, belonging to Bolton.

A Sloop Capt. Daniel Sherwood, from the North River, New York.

Another Vessel not known.

One of the three which rode out the Gale was a Snow, Capt. Thomas, of New-York.

The Brig Jersey Packet, Capt. Davidson, of this Port, arrived at Pensacola the 3d of March, as also the Sloop Adventurer, Capt. Wait Goodrich of Connecticut, last from this Port, with 50 Passengers, all in perfect Health and high Spirits, on the Prospect of raising ample Fortunes speedily, on the lands which they are going to settle on the Mississippi, of which they had received the most satisfactory and flattering Accounts. They touched at Pensacola to obtain their Grants, of Governor Chester, and expected to proceed up the Mississippi, about the 14th of March. They particularly desired this Account of them to be published for the Satisfaction of their Friends.

Many of the Settlers from a Branch of Scamby River, about 20 Miles from Pensacola, were removed to that Place, with their Effects, being apprehensive of further Mischiefs from the Indians who within 3 Months past had destroyed upwards of 100 of their Cattle, and were frequently seen skulking in the Woods near their Plantations. A great Number of these Indians, who were Lower Creeks, were assembled at St. Rose's Bay, about 15 Leagues to the E. of Pensacola, and terrified the Inhabitants. The Reason of their assembling was, that Governor Chester had refused to supply them with a Quantity of Powder and Ball, till they had accounted and made Attonement for the late Murders and Mischief committed on the Frontiers of Georgia, &c. Of these Matters they affected Ignorance, but dispatched some of their head Men to make Inquiry, promising all reasonable Satisfaction.

On Monday last Advice was received from Philadelphia, that Capt. Chambers, of the Ship London, of this Port, had taken on Board, at the Port of London, 18 Boxes of fine Tea, which were regularly cleared, and the Marks and Numbers were taken from the Cocket by Capt. All, of Philadelphia. A Capt. Chambers was one of the first who refused to take the India Company's Tea on Freight the last Summer, for which he received the Thanks of the Citizens, they could not believe that he knew of the Tea's being on Board, and therefore supposed it to have been shipped by some ministerial Tool, under another Denomination, in Order to injure the Owners, or the Reputation of the Master, or to make an Experiment of this Mode of introducing the Teas to America. The Committee and the Inhabitants were therefore determined to examine into the Matter with great Vigilance.

Wednesday Night arrived. Capt. Lawrence, from London, who confirmed the Account received from Philadelphia, of Capt. Chambers having on Board 18 Boxes of fine Tea, but could not tell who was the Shipper, or to whom it was addressed. On Thursday the Committee interrogated Capt. Lawrence relative to what he knew of the Tea's being on Board of Capt. Chambers, when he showed them a Memorandum in his Pocket Book, which he took from the Cocket in the Middle of Capt. Chambers's File of Papers in the Searcher's Office at Gravesend, corresponding with the Advice transmitted from Philadelphia, except some Variation in the Mark.

Friday Morning the following Hand Bill was distributed.

"To the PUBLIC.
"The Sense of the City relative to the Landing the India Company's Tea, being signified to Capt. Lockyer, by the Committee, nevertheless, it is the Desire of Number of the Citizens, that at his Departure from hence, he should see, with his own Eyes, their Detestation of the Measure pursued by the Ministry and the India Company, to enslave this Country. This will be declared by the Convention of the People at his Departure from this City, which will be on next Saturday Morning, about 9 o'clock; when, no Doubt, every Friend to this Country will attend. The Bells will give the Notice about an Hour before he embarks from Murray's Wharf."
New-York, April 21, 1774.
By Order of the Committee,

Friday at Noon Capt. Chambers came into the Hook; the Pilot asked him if he had any Tea on Board. He declared he had none. Two of the Committee of Observation went on Board of Capt. Chambers, and informed him of the Advice received of his having Tea on Board, and demanded a Sight of all his Cockets, which was accordingly given them, but the Cocket for the Tea was not found among them, nor was the Mark or Number on his Manifest.

About 4 P. M. the Ship came to the Wharf, when she was boarded by a Number of the Citizens. Capt. Chambers was interrogated relative to his having the Tea on Board, but he still denied it. He was then told it was vain to deny it, for there was good Proof of its being on Board; for it would be found, as there were Committees appointed to open every Package, and that he had better be open and candid about it; and demanded the Cocket for the Tea; upon which he confessed it was on Board, and delivered the Cocket. The Owners and the Committee immediately met at Mr. Francis's, where Capt. Chambers was ordered to attend. Upon examining him who was the Shipper and Owner of the Tea, he declared that he was sole Owner of it. After the most mature Deliberation, it was determined to communicate the whole State of the Matter to the People, who were convened near the Ship; which was accordingly done. The Mohawks were prepared to do their Duty at a proper Hour, but the Body of the People were so impatient that before it arrived a Number of them entered the Ship, about 8 P. M. took out the Tea, which was at Hand, broke the Cases and started their Contents into the River, without doing any Damage to the Ship or Cargo. Several Persons of Reputation were placed below to keep Tally, and about the Companion to prevent ill disposed Persons from going below the Deck. At tea the People all dispersed in good Order, but in great Wrath against the Captain; and it was not without some Risk of his Life that he escaped. Saturday at 8 A. M. all the Bells of the City rang, pursuant to the Notice published on Friday. About 9, a great Concourse of People appeared at and near the Coffee-House, and at a Quarter past nine the Committee came out of the Coffee House with Capt. Lockyer, upon which the Band of Music attending, played, God save the King. Immediately there was a Call for Capt. Chambers,—Where is he? Where is he? Capt. Lockyer must not go till we find Capt. Chambers to send him in the Tea Ship. This produced Marks of Fear in Capt. Lockyer, who imagined some Mischiefs were intended him; but upon Assurance being given him to the contrary, he appeared composed. The Committee, with the Music, conducted him through the Multitude, to the End of Murray's Wharf, where he was put on Board the Pilot Boat, and wished a safe Passage; upon which the Multitude gave loud Huzzas, and many Guns were fired, expressive of their Joy at his Departure. The Committee of Observation at the Hook, who had Cognizance of him till his Departure, on Sunday Evening returned, and reported, that he failed that Morning with a fair Wind for London.

Thus, to the great Mortification of the secret and open Enemies of America, and the Joy of all the Friends of Liberty and humane Nature, the Union of these Colonies is maintained in a Contest of the utmost Importance to their Safety and Felicity.

When the People assembled on Saturday Morning, to see the Departure of Captain Lockyer, their Resentment was risen so high against Capt. Chambers, whom they had considered as a Friend to their Rights, and deserving their Confidence, that it he could have been found, it is thought his Life would have been in Danger: Happily, however, he was concealed till his Departure, early on Sunday Morning, and we are assured he got on Board the Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, and is sailed with him for England.

About 6 o'clock last Friday Evening the House of Mr. Otto Parfisen, Silversmith, in Queen-street, in this City, took Fire by Means of his Furnace, and was soon consumed, as well as the two adjoining Buildings possessed by John Clark and William Lawton, who are all great Sufferers, having lost most of their Furniture; the Rapidity of the Flames was however checked, and the Fire extinguished by the extraordinary efforts of the Inhabitants, though the contiguous Buildings were of Wood.

The Stamp Act took Place in Ireland the 25th of March last.

Capt. Jones, from Bristol, the 7th of April, in Lat. 36, fell in with the Wreck of a Vessel, which he took for a Snow, from Virginia, or Maryland, as there appeared some Tobacco among the Rigging: Her Bottom was paid with Tar and Oakum, her Sides tarred; a Figure Head painted blue, lay on her Side with her Masts and Yards in the Water.

Three Days after Capt. Jones spoke with the Brig Commerce, Capt. Jones, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, 5 Days out, had sprung a Leak, and kept one Pump going.

Last Week the Dwelling House of Mr. Seamen Williams, of Long-Island, was

consumed by Fire, with all the Furniture, &c. Mrs. Williams was so much burnt that she died soon after.

John Laboyteaux,
TAILOR,
At BEEKMAN'S SLIP,
Has just imported, in the Earl of Dunmore,
Capt. Lawrence, from London,

A NEAT Assortment of super-
fine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours
now worn in London.—A L S O,
Scarlet, green, buff,
white, and sky
blue cassimere;
Elegant gold and silver
mixed cambrus waist-
coats, on white, pea
green, French gray,
and buff chain tabby.
White, crimson, and
black chain tabby.
Rich black twilled silk,
very neat for breeches.
Rich white silk trowsers,
Do. white silk serge de-
toy.
Superfine white corduroy,
Superfine white Dutch
cord.
Do. black princesse stuff,
Do. silk and worsted
breeches patterns,
Do. fustians,
Do. rattinets and shal-
loons.
Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold
and silver lace, among which are some half laces for
hats.—Gold spangled buttons and loops, gold
and silver screele French chain, single do, gold
and silver cord, gold and silver fleazy, do thread,
do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Branden-
burgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver
sprig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with
bullion knots for epaulettes.—Any gentlemen that
chose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can
have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any
sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat
as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's
and lawyer's gowns. 347

James Morton,
Just arrived from Europe, last from London, and
now opening for sale at his
STORE in QUEEN-STREET,
Between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip, opposite to
Messrs. Robert and John Murray's Store.
A NEAT assortment of European and India
goods, suitable for the season, which he will
sell on very low terms for CASH. And as he has
had the opportunity of sorting out his goods from
some of the best manufacturers in England, he flatters
himself they are as good in quality, and as well
laid in, as any that are brought to market.
Among them are

Broad cloths, sagathes,
Wiltons, German serges,
Calicoes, chintzes,
Furniture calicoes, cop-
perplate do. Nankeens,
Double Perfiens,
India Taffies, English
do.
Silk Romalls,
Mullins, cambricks and
lawns,
Flowered lawns,
Disper table cloths,
Scotch Osnaburghs,
Irish linens & sheetings,
English pewter dishes,
plates and basins,
Hard metal tea pots,
Paper hangings,
Brown and white Russia
drillings,
Men's and boy's white
thread hose,
Brown thread do.
Men's silk hose,
Men's and boy's worsted
hose,
Women's cotton do.
Women's worsted do.
Women's silk mitts,
Children's do.
Men's silk gloves,
White gauzes, black do.
Sewing silks,
White wax beads,
White blond lace,
Black bone do.
White thread edgings,
Dowlas,
Brown Russia sheeting,
White do.
Brown quadruple Selefias
Clothing diapers,
Temple and common
spectacles,
Black plain-lastings,
Black bombascent,
Scotch thread,
Rich white ground ena-
mel'd broadcase,
Queen's brown do.
White enamel'd armo-
scen do.
Pink and white do.
Pink clouded do.
Green and blossom do.
Blue and white satin
striped do.
Lavender manteeau,
Black and yellow do.
Mazareen and gold do:
White shot pink do.
Plum coloured do.
Sea green do.
Brown do.
Women's best black sha-
my mitts and gloves
bound ribband,
Men's do. black gloves,
Men's white lamb do.
Black Barcelona hand-
kerchiefs and cravats,
Perfiens and farnets, dif-
ferent colours,
Black satin peclongs &
modes,
Mode handkerchiefs,
Twill do.
Black armoreens,
A neat assortment of rib-
bands, moreens, fat-
tinetts, Lorettoes, cord-
ed tabby, brocade,
rich silk moree gowns,
8-4 & 10-4 counter-
panes, white jeans,
dimities, drawboys,
died jeans, thickets,
cotton velvets & vel-
vetees,
China tea cups and sauc-
ers, bowls and plates,
in small boxes,
Blue and white enamel'd
complete tea sets,
Do. tea pots, milk pots
and mugs.
A neat assortment of
mahogany and gilt
fram'd looking glasses,
Gold leaf, &c. &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly
of New-York, for licensing fairs in different places
of said province, a FAIR will be held at Jamaica, in
Queen's county, Long Island, on Tuesday the 3d day
of May next, to hold four days, and will be opened at eight
o'clock, on the morning of said day. 345

GENTLEMEN lately arrived from PARIS
Propose to teach the
ITALIAN and FRENCH
LANGUAGES
Grammatically;
Also, how to write them with Elegance and
Propriety.

THOSE who are desirous of learning to
keep a Correspondence by Letters, on
Business or any other Topic, in either of
those Languages, may also be instructed.—
For further Particulars please to enquire for,
or address to Mr. C. at Mr. Whitely's, Mer-
chant, near the Exchange. 347

William Hawxhurst,

At Burling's Slip, bar-to-yell,
COMMON Blubber, — — — —
2 Years old ditto, — — — —
3 Years old ditto, so rich as
to need no oil when used
on leather, — — — —
Choicer Liver Oil, — — — —
Well strained Spermaceet Oil, being
the best kind of lamp oil, — — — —
A L S O,
Fig. refined, and Bloom'ry
Iron, — — — —
STERLING A large Assortment of An-
chors, from 30 lb. Weight
to 2200, — — — —
Pot-Ash Kettles, — — — —
Also WANTED, a Beam that can bear 16 C 19 or
20 lb. Weight upon an End, of the Dutch Form or
Make, with or without Scales and Weights, as may
suit. 34

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1774.
JOHN WOODWARD

JOHN H. KIP,
Of this city, having entered into a partner-
ship in trade, under the firm of
WOODWARD & KIP,
Have imported in the Ship London, Capt. Cham-
bers, who is just arrived, and also in the Earl of Dun-
more, Capt. Lawrence, an extensive Assortment of
3 4ths, 7 8ths, and yard wide

IRISH LINENS;
And a neat assortment of the following GOODS,
which they will dispose of upon the most reason-
able terms, at their store, near the Fly-Market,
(the same which said John Woodward formerly
occupied) for cash, country produce, or at 6x
months credit, viz.
Superfine broadcloths, Blue, red and purple
with ratinets to match, furniture bindings.
Double purple ground, Black, blue, brown,
calicoes, 18 yards, Saxon green, pea-
green, yellow, crim-
son, garnet, pink and
purple moreens,
Light ground ditto, 18
yards, Taboretts of same and
other colours,
Black tammies and du-
rants,
Black and white blond
laces and edgings,
Men's white thread, &
cotton narrow rib'd
fine patent hose,
Men's plain cotton and
thread hose,
Women's cotton and
thread ditto.
Russia huckaback and
diaper, &c. &c.

John Morton,

Has just come to hand per the ships Lon-on,
Earl of Dunmore, and Refamond from
London, and America from Bristol,

THE largest and most elegant assort-
ment of mahogany and gold fram-
ed oval **LOOKING GLASSES** and
GIRANDOLES, ever imported into this
city.

A large assortment of **PICTURES & MAPS.**
DUNN's new and general Atlases.

A large assortment of china with a very
neat assortment of European and India
goods to suit the season, among which
are,

Very handsome brocades, tobines, lute-
strings, and other silks,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Purple and white, red and white, blue
and white do.

Copper-plate furniture do.
Mens's white and brown thread plain and
ribbed silk hose,
Womens hose and boys thread do.

Mens, womens and girls leather and silk
gloves and mitts.

A large assortment of thread and blond
edgings and laces,
Russia-drillings and sheetings,
Osnaburghs,

Irish linens, 7-8 and yard wide,
Do, sheetings and dowlas,
Cambricks and lawns,

Nankeens, silk somals,
Superfine, middling and coarse broad-
cloths,

Wiltons and sagathes,
jd. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and
sheathing nails.

Window glass, &c. 347

John Amiel, jun.

Has imported in the ship Earl Dunmore, Captain
Lawrence, from London, and for sale at the
lowest rates, at his store in Smith-street,

Extraordinary flat salad
oil,
Loaf Sugar,
Spices and fig-bird
White and brown candy,
Caramels and rusks,
Prunes,
Italian capers,
Olives, anchovies,
Lemon and Hungary
sauce,
Playing cards and pipes.
Canary seed for birds,
Soft shell almonds,
India soy and ketchup,
Orange flower water,
Scented and plain hair
powder,
Caplains and oregan,
Rappes & Scotch snuff,
Salt goose,
Double Gloucester and
Cheshire cheese.

WHOLESALE PORTER, TAUNTON ALE,
and BRISTOL BEER.—MADRID, CLARET,
RED PORT, and TENERIFF WINE.—OLD
JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, &c.
RACE, GENEVA. 347

[illegible]

The 28th INSTANT;
That Night is allowed to be
A PUBLIC CONCERT,
FOR THE USE OF
SIGNIORA MAZZANTI.
Messrs. ZEDTOWITZ & HULETT:
On which Evening
The Gentlemen of the Harmonic Society
have been pleased to promise their Assistance,
and Signora Mazzanti will sing several
English and Italian Songs.
— AFTER THE CONCERT —
Proper Music will be ready to wait upon
such Ladies and Gentlemen as may choose
to dance.
TICKETS, at a Dollar each, to be had of
Mr. Rivington, and of Messrs. Zedtwitz,
and Hulett.

Stories high, forty Feet in Length, and thirty two wide, four Rooms on the lower Floor, handsomely finished, with two Acres of good Land adjoining to said House, pleasantly situated, lying near the commodious Wharf in Black Hook Harbour, which is as good a Situation for Shipping Business as any Harbour between New-York and New-London, with the One Third Part of the said Wharf.

If any Person inclines to purchase the Premises, they must with good Recommendation, by applying to the Subscriber any Time before the said Vacuity, by giving good Security, pay half the first Time of Payment.

ROBERT WILLSON.

Fairfield, in Connecticut, April 8, 1774. 38 1

A VALUABLE PROPERTY of upland, grass and oak meadow, situated in the Township of Woodbridge, on the East of Centre Creek, which fences the East Side of the same; it is well suited for a Farmer, or a Gentleman who desires a pleasant Retirement, being handy to Market in view of every Thing selling and travelling to and from Sound; lies within a Quarter of a Mile from the Road leading from Elizabeth Town to Newburg, and a Mile distant from said City, and from Woodbridge, twelve from Brunswick, and about as far from Elizabeth Town. There is a well covered by field Creek, the remaining Part of it is now reserved to any Commoner of the County, who may desire to take this late Paper to inspect it, in order to have it repaired, sufficiently secured, and government improved; but as it is a goodly tract of land, and there are many good and fertile fields, and a large crop of Tobacco, &c. it is a valuable property, and will be sold for cash, or on credit, as the Purchaser may think proper. The Terms of Sale will be sold for cash, or on credit, as the Purchaser may think proper. The Terms of Sale will be sold for cash, or on credit, as the Purchaser may think proper.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
1009 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10018

WATCHES.
ARE now at no expense for
 a beautiful time, in making them, they will
 not be sold at any a half price. For all the
 other watches of the market, of London, Vienna,
 nor the benefit of them, was the first London
 to produce the work, it will be the same
 to prove. Watch, with a beautiful case,
 will perform as long without expense. — The best
 sort of Watch, spring, common, the Dial Plate,
 to be had either of him, or any of the Merchant's
 who import them, at 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526,

GOOD, viz.
BROAD CLOTHS of
All sorts,
Fursted cloths,
Calfskins,
Serges,
German serge,
Reticines,
Dyed stuffs,
Striped stuffs,
Bath coating,
Frisse, baine,
Ratons,
Pannions,
White, red and yellow
—dressed,
Whitened and spotted fran-
kians,
Embossed serge,
Drab farnothing,
White Haccy,
Stoups,
3, 15, and 3 bar Indian
blankets.

WRITING PAPER.

Columbiana, **Demar-**
and smaller,
Checks of all sorts,
Striped bottoms,
Red ticking,
Fustians, drawboys,
Marcelline-sacking,
Dutch cord,
Velvets,
Mastery of all sorts.

HOCKS & HOCKS in
small trucks.

A VARIETY OF
India Goods, viz
Taffetas, Purfians,
Damasks, luterings,
Padouys, fattias,
Amosens, modes and
peloups.

Printed calicoes and
cottons,
Medias of various sorts
Cumbria, lawns,

PAINT, and paint
 brushes.
 Silk handkerchiefs,
 stockings and gloves,
 sewing kit,
 Throats and pins,
 Tammies, ducats, and
 camlets,
 Shallopers, prussellas,
 and crapes,
 EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS,
 JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SPERMA CETI CANDLES made
factured, warranted pure, to be sold
by SOLOMON SIMSON, SOLOMON MYER
COHEN, or MANUEL MYERS.
Said MANUEL MYERS, has call for Sale
NEW-YORK-RUM,
Of the best QUALITY. 26-

TAKES this method to return his former thanks to all his friends, and creditors, for their favours, and to acquaint them, that he now has a new set of friends from the Queen's majesty, at London, such as will be ready to back him. He likewise makes all sorts of flay, and pompous talk and noise, that he is a *Londoner*, as distinguished by being their master, may be done at the former notice, which will every one approve to be a general admission, will be the foundation of the publick's very esteem, and every man his servant.

At his house, next door to Mr. Ogden, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

RICHARD MORRIS.

[illegible][illegible]

The following are the members of the Society of Free Agents
 who have taken part in the declining sale of John Brown
 committed to take place on the 14th of February in the
 several courts of Maryland, Maryland, April, and May
 next, at two of the places in the afternoon and field days
 for the purpose and the examination of the several
 persons.

Messrs. J. H. NATHAN BULLOCK, Geo. J.
 ELLIOTT, JAMES

A **U.**
 Ashtray
 Copper
 Chair
 Clock
 Bed room's dino
 Bloomer do
 Gingham do
 London 24 do
 Bath'd do
 Hoop iron
 Bridal pos
 Newark do
 New-England do
 New-York do
 Iron tea kettles
 Sew-pan
 Shillies
 Dog
 Wagon and cart boxes
 Gridles
 Sad iron
 Powder
 Shor
 Bar-least
 Anvil
 Vices
 Bed iron
 Hammer
 Sledge
 Saw and X cut saw
 Albany pans
 Indigo
 Scale beam, large and small
 Prying pan
 Flax twine, both for
 Tea kettles
 Very large and small
 flutes
 Waste iron
 Garden flour
 Mill stone in lots
 Potman
 Corn fan
 Hayw knives
 Twine
 Fiddies and frings
 Quills
 Sealing wax
 India pencils
 White wash brushes
 Hearth do.
 Shoe do.
 Weavers do.
 Flour do.
 Boulders
 Powder blue
 Neuremburg salve
 Harlem oil
 Oil flints

97—

TAKES this Method to re-
turn his Sincere Thanks to all his Friends
and Customers for their past Favours, and
to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his
Distillery between the College and the North-River,
in Murray Street, next New-Hall,

Cherry rum,
 Raspberry shrub,
 Shrub of Jamaica spirits,
 Green
 Spirits of Wine,
 Jamaica spirit,
 Royal Water-bough,
 &c. &c.
 The good Quality of said DEANE'S LIQUORS,
 has for several Years past been well experienced;
 but in a more particular Manner this last Year—
 as the Demand for them have exceeded his Expecta-
 tions, ten fold.
 And still he is determined, if possible, to
 make better.
 * Being fully convinced by long Experience,
 that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of
 the above Articles, is to make them of full Qua-
 lity, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined
 to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else.)
 and good Attendance, which, with every other
 Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be
 the constant Study of the
 Patrick's very obliging, and very humble Servant,
 R. DEANE.

26th of September 1651, of a
Leaf of the First of Dean Burnard;
with Five Thousand Acres of Land,
a good Dwelling House, Kitchen and
Cellars, Store, Smith and Carpenter's

[illegible]

JOHN KEATING,
ST. HIS.
ADER MANUFACTORY,
 (On the North River, on his
FORD IN NEW-YORK,
 Near BURLING-SLIP,
 Where he has for SALE

The demand for paper in America, is of late greatly increased; that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies! All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a great saving, to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the paper, which every family could afford to be a great saving, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but still as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use; And the benefit each will receive from common with the community, will be much greater, than their immediate profit by the use of the rags. A certain place, for a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation.

83—

UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
At the Sign of the

ow occupied by Henry Will Pawtry, having
it replaced the sign of the LOOKING GLASS and
DANCING POOR, from thence back of his, laid
welling house, in Little Dock-street, between the
widow Duckyack and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker
sing one and the same floor, running back from
sing 38 Street.

Looking Glasses, and Scones, Dressing Glasses;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
particular capital prize which cost for engraving
from one to three hundred guineas.
China and cut white Flint Glafs,
A large and beautiful assortment.
A L S O,

**PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and MULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS,
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.**

Ditto Brass In Boxes,
Ditto Copper Rolls and
Ditto Tin Bubbles.
Ditto Iron

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and **SHOT** of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Kinds.

SPICERY—SNUFFS.
And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores,
and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will
dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

[illegible]